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Activities for Year of the Young Reader Expand Across America

"1989—The Year of the Young Reader," the national reading promotion campaign initiated by the Library of Congress, has stimulated dozens of promotion efforts in each of the 50 states. More than 500 separate projects to stimulate a love of reading among young people have been reported to the Library's Center for the Book.

"Participation in the Year of the Young Reader has far exceeded our expectations," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "First Lady Barbara Bush's involvement as honorary chairperson has given the campaign a real boost. We also are grateful to corporations and organizations such as Pizza Hut, the Association of Booksellers for Children, and the American Library Association for their early and continued support."

Other organizations in the forefront of Year of the Young Reader activity include Macy's Department Stores; Western Publishing Co.; the *San Francisco Chronicle;* CBS Television; the Fort Lauderdale *Sun Sentinel;* Simon & Schuster; Cartoonists Across America; the U.S. Information Agency; Little, Brown & Co.; Scholastic, Inc.; the *Des Moines Register;* the Children's Book Council; PBS Elementary/Secondary Service; Gannett Outdoors; Reading is Fundamental, Inc.; Bantam Doubleday Dell; NBC Television; Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Reading Rainbow; the *Boston Globe;* and the International Reading Association.

Year of the Young Reader projects around the country are being

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developed in cooperation with national organizations, state centers for the book, and local libraries, schools, and civic groups. The following are examples from various states.

Alabama: videos, radio announcements, and posters have been prepared featuring well-known Alabamans, including First Lady Helen Hunt, Teddy Gentry of the recording group Alabama, and the football coaches of Auburn University and the University of Alabama. ***Florida:*** projects include "Raise a Reader" kits for the parents of newborns and, in Broward County, a "Dial-a-Story" service. ***California, Georgia, and Texas:*** an exhibit of children's books from the Soviet Union is being featured. ***Oklahoma:*** Year of the Young Reader planning manuals were prepared for teachers and librarians. ***Michigan:*** the Kalamazoo Public Library decided to end permanently all fines against young readers who fail to return books on time. ***New Jersey:*** a program of "Enthusiastic Reader Awards" was developed and along highways 15 large billboards are promoting the Year of the Young Reader. ***Texas and Colorado:*** statewide Year of the Young Reader writing and art contests for students are being sponsored. ***Iowa:*** the goal was adopted "for every young reader in Iowa's schools to have a public library card and the desire and knowledge to use it."

In addition, the June/July issue of *Reading Today,* a bimonthly newspaper of the International Reading Association, describes Year of the Young Reader projects in the nation's elementary schools. The list includes: a challenge to the students of the Countrywood Elementary School in Huntington Station, Long Island, N.Y., to read at home collectively for one million minutes in a 10-week period; a Book Character Day and Parade and a Friday Night Read-In at East Three Notch Elementary School in Andalusia, Ala.; a DEAR (Drop Everything and Read) project at the Sabin School in Portland, Oreg.; tiny "Read to Me" T-shirts for newborns in the hospitals of Pinellas County, Fla.; and a Reading Pledge Balloon Launch sponsored by the Independent School District of Midland, Tex.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

FLICC Forum Now Available on Video

A review of the role of Congress in formulating information policies for the past 200 years, as well as complaints that government information is becoming decreasingly accessible, are recorded on six videocassettes that may be viewed at the Library of Congress or purchased from the Library.

The tapes were recorded at the sixth annual Forum on Federal Information Policies, sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) at the Library of Congress on March 22. This year, in observance of the bicentennial celebration of the U.S. Congress, the forum focused on the topic, "The Congressional Initiative."

Presenting a congressional perspective on Federal information policies was the keynote speaker, Congressman Robert E. Wise, Jr., (D-W.Va.), chair of the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Representative Wise briefly reviewed the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees a free press, and the history of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to illustrate how the nation's information policies have developed through legislation by the Congress, enforcement by the executive branch, and interpretation by the courts.

A historical perspective of the nation's information policies was then presented by Harold C. Relyea, specialist in American national government for the Library's Congressional Research Service. Mr. Relyea's paper was the centerpiece of the forum. In his remarks, Mr. Relyea examined the role of Congress in the development of Federal information policies relating to the following issues:

☐ Publication—including provisions for the printing and distribution of bills, treaties, and congressional proceedings

☐ Oversight—addressing accountability of the executive branch agencies

☐ Control of information defined as being of national security significance

☐ Involvement in defining confidentiality and privacy, both personal and institutional.

Responding to Mr. Relyea's remarks were Ralph Nader, consumer advocate and lawyer, and Walter Berns, professor at Georgetown University and adjunct scholar, American Enterprise Institute. Mr. Nader observed that the outlook for the availability of government information "is not very good at all," while Mr. Berns suggested that the Congress apply the Freedom of Information Act to itself as well as to the executive branch.

Subsequent speakers addressed current information issues, including the competition between public and private interests for Federal information access and control. The featured speakers were John H. Gibbons, director, Office of Technology Assessment, which recently published a study on Federal information dissemination in an electronic age; Nancy Kranich, director, Public and Administrative Services, New York University Libraries, and chair of the Coalition on Government Information; Susan K. Martin, executive director, U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Robert M. Rosenzweig, president, Association of American Universities; and Anthony G. Oettinger, chair, the Program on Information Resources Policy and the Center for Information Policy Research, Harvard University.

Federal libraries and information centers may borrow VHS copies of the tapes (a set of three runs for a total of five hours) by calling the FLICC office at (202) 707-6454 or writing the office at the Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Others may view or order the tapes through the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) of the Library of Congress. To obtain the tapes, request the "FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies—The Congressional Initiative, 3-22-89," shelf numbers VBG 0903 through VBG 0908.

Persons wishing to view the tapes at the Library should make an appointment one week in advance by calling the M/B/RS reference desk at (202) 707-1000. The tapes may be viewed in Room LM 336 of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The tapes also may be ordered through the M/B/RS Public Service Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. The price for ¾-inch tapes is $510 for the set of six or $85 for one. The price for ½-inch tapes is $300 for the set or $60 for one.

—Gail Fineberg

Exhibit Celebrates History of Senate's First Century

Henry Clay proposes compromise in 1850 to reconcile North and South. Millard Filmore presides. Engraving by R. Whitechurch, after painting by P. F. Rothermel (1855).

An exhibit celebrating the bicentennial of the United States Senate, "*'A necessary fence. . .': The Senate's First Century,*" opened recently in the Russell Senate Office Building.

Among the numerous historic objects on display are the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, the Senate Chamber tally sheet showing the acquittal of Andrew Johnson on impeachment charges, statues of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and the Bible on which most 19th-century Senators took the oath of office.

Divided into five sections— Organization of the Senate, Administration of the Senate, Treaties, Nominations, and Impeachment—the exhibit expands on the passages in the Constitution establishing the Senate and defining its role.

The exhibit will run through November 5 in the Russell Senate Office Building rotunda, Constitution and Delaware Avenues, N.E., Washington, D.C., open to the public free, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For further information contact the Office of the Senate Curator (202) 224-2955.

Symposium Held on Recent Chilean Literature

A symposium on Chilean literature during the military regime, 1973-88, was sponsored on April 15-16 by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress, in conjunction with Georgetown University, the Association of Chilean Publishers (Cámara del Libro Chileno), and the Hispanic Gala Theater of Washington.

The symposium, titled "Chilean Literature under the Military Regime: 1973-1988," began with a reception at the Library of Congress. Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division,

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Chile *(Cont. from p. 251)*
opened the symposium, and Arturo Valenzuela, director of the Latin American Studies Program at Georgetown University, introduced the program.

Enrico Mario Santí, associate director of Latin American Studies and professor of Spanish at Georgetown University, chaired the first session. Noted novelist Jorge Edwards delivered the keynote address, "Chilean Literature Today: Invention and Rescue." There followed a poetry reading by the well-known poet Raúl Zurita, with Barbara Mujica, Spanish Department, Georgetown University, reading the English translations.

The morning session of April 16, held at Georgetown University, was chaired by Professor Valenzuela and featured testimonies and discussions by three Chilean writers: Agata Gligo, essayist and literary critic; Marco Antonio de la Parra, playwright; and Carlos Franz, novelist.

The afternoon session, presided over by Professor Santí, consisted of testimonies and discussion about politics and the writer with poets Raúl Zurita, Arturo Fontaine (also an essayist), and Jorge Montealegre. Manuel Antonio Garretón, a Chilean political scientist from the Catholic University of Chile, summed up the discussions of both sessions.

In the evening, Washington's Gala Hispanic Theater staged scenes from De la Parra's acclaimed political satire, "La secreta obscenidad de cada día."

Also in conjunction with the symposium, 21 Chilean publishers organized a book exhibit at Georgetown University, displaying recent works of politics, history, and literature published in Chile.

The two-day symposium attracted nearly one hundred scholars, students, and journalists interested in contemporary Chile.

—Georgette M. Dorn

Library of Congress to Go Online to the Nation In Pilot Project—Applications Due August 21

When Librarian of Congress James H. Billington met with librarians around the country last year, he received numerous requests for general access to the Library's online computer system. On Dr. Billington's initiative, Congress authorized a six-month pilot experiment to test remote access to the Library's systems by selected public, academic, and research libraries.

A team of 13 experts in reference and automation services is now planning the pilot, which will provide online access to LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System) for a limited number of libraries. Available files will include MUMS (Multiple-Use-MARC-System), LCCC (LC Computer Catalog), COHM (Copyright History Monographs File), COHD (Copyright History Documents File), BIBL (Congressional Research Service Bibliographic Citation File), NRCM (National Referral Center File), and the Bill Digest files.

The Library of Congress will select up to ten sites to participate in the pilot, based on geographic distribution and a mix of libraries from public, university, and research sectors. Criteria for selection include: (1) long-term experience with and commitment to online database access; (2) experience in providing online access and training to library patrons; (3) staff resources to train library patrons to the Library of Congress system; (4) institutional resources to pay for telecommunications costs; (5) equipment (PC or terminal with 1200 baud modem) and any software necessary to connect to the Library's computer system; (6) financial commitment to send one staff member to the Library for a two-day training session; (7) willingness to compile test and cost data.

To be considered for the pilot, library directors should write to Suzanne Thorin, Acting Chief, General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; or fax to (202) 707-5986. Each criterion listed above should be addressed, including a short statement detailing the benefits the requesting library expects to derive from participation in the pilot and describing the physical environment in which the library's reference services take place. August 21 is the deadline for applications.

Because the Library of Congress will conduct telephone interviews after August 21 to make final selections, the names and telephone numbers of reference and automation contacts should also be provided.

Important dates—**application deadline:** August 21, 1989; **notification of participants:** early September 1989; **training session at Library of Congress:** mid- or late September 1989; **pilot start-up:** around October 1989; **pilot ends:** about March 1990; **evaluation and wrap-up:** about June 1990.

Library of Congress contacts: for general information—Suzanne Thorin, (202) 707-5530; for telecommunications or technical questions—Sally McCallum, (202) 707-6237 or Louis Drummond, (202) 707-2482.

Grouse Creek Survey Receives Special Notice

A publication of the Library's American Folklife Center was among four books singled out for special mention in a competition held by the Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va. *The Grouse Creek Cultural Survey: Integrating Folklife and Historic Preservation Field Research*, by Thomas Carter and Carl Fleischhauer, was commended for "significant contributions to historic preservation theory and method."

The Grouse Creek Survey reports on fieldwork conducted in July 1985 in the Mormon-cowboy community of Grouse Creek, Utah. Published in 1988, the 74-page softcover book is

available for $5 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (cite stock number S/N 030-000-00203-2).

Copyright Office Supports Bill on Computer Software Rental

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman testified before Congress on April 19 in support of a bill introduced by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) that would require the permission of a copyright owner for a computer software program to be rented.

"The Copyright Office supports legislation to grant copyright owners a right to control the commercial lending of copies of computer programs that they have sold," said Mr. Oman, speaking before the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

While pointing out that software rental is not now an infringement of copyright law, Mr. Oman compared today's software rental problem with the record rental problem that was corrected by the Record Rental Act of 1984.

Senator Hatch's bill, the Computer Software Rental Amendment Act (S. 198) would prohibit stores from renting software (computer programs) to the public without the permission of the copyright owner. Witnesses testified that an industry has sprung up that rents software which renters can copy without reimbursing copyright owners.

Among those who testified in favor of the bill was Jon Shirley, president of Microsoft Corp. He told the subcommittee that some rental companies stock as many as 7,700 software programs. Customers may rent them for much less than the price charged by software retailers, take the programs home, and copy them. After spending thousands of hours and millions of dollars designing the software, the copyright owner receives nothing from the rental company.

Objections to the bill came from representatives of library associations. David Laird, chairman of the Copyright Subcommittee of the American Library Association (ALA), called legislation prohibiting libraries from renting software a form of censorship. He said that ALA would support the bill if it were amended to exempt nonprofit libraries from the prohibition against renting computer programs. Mr. Oman had also addressed this issue in his remarks, saying, "The Copyright Office also favors some type of exemption for non-profit libraries and certain educational institutions similar to that applicable to record rental."

U.S. Newspaper Program Holds Annual Meeting

United States Newspaper Program (USNP) participants from 28 states gathered at the Library of Congress for their annual meeting, May 31–June 2.

The United States Newspaper Program locates, catalogs, and preserves on microfilm newspapers published in the United States and its territories since colonial times. The program began with six institutional projects in 1983, and now includes active implementation projects in 25 states, and planning projects in several more. The program is funded by the Office of Preservation of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and technical management and coordination is carried out by the Library of Congress. Serial Record Division staff members Robert Harriman, USNP technical coordinator, and Todd Butler, CONSER/USNP specialist, organized and chaired the three-day meeting.

The enthusiasm and creativity of USNP participants was evidenced in field reports and workshop presentations on survey techniques, special problems in cataloging, preparation for microfilming, microfilming standards and procedures, union lists and associated products resulting from survey and cataloging projects, newspaper indexing, and project management.

Data collection and cataloging in the USNP is very different from standard cooperative cataloging projects. In order to establish a full inventory, USNP catalogers travel throughout their state, burrowing in closets and back rooms to find missing issues and unknown newspaper runs. Workshop speakers described how yet another dank basement, dusty attic, or dark barn was explored and yet another treasure uncovered. Nearly every speaker noted how the interest and support of volunteers throughout the country has been invaluable. In one case, a bridge operator in Mississippi pulled a lost volume of the *Albany Atlas* from traffic and saw it safely back home to the New York State Library. In another story, assistance from the daughter of the publisher of Boston's *Mid-Town Journal* allowed the Boston Public Library to recover and microfilm that tabloid, preserving a unique resource in Boston neighborhood history.

Cataloging and holdings information developed by USNP projects is entered into the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program database maintained by the Online Computer Library Center. Bibliographic records are distributed by the Library of Congress' MARC Distribution Service. A variety of union list products and directories are being created by state projects as they carry out their work. These finding aids, together with a coordinated preservation microfilming program, will make this tremendously important body of material available to scholars and researchers exploring the events and habits of everyday American life.

For more information about the United States Newspaper Program, contact Robert Harriman, USNP Technical Coordinator, Serial Record Division, LM 515, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or Jeffrey Field, Assistant Director, Office of Preservation, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

–Robert Harriman

Colorization Report Submitted to Congress

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman presented the report, "Technological Alterations to Motion Pictures," to Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Administration of Justice, on March 15.

The report includes a discussion of "moral rights." Moral rights are usually meant to include a copyright creator's right of attribution—the right to have his or her authorship acknowledged—and the right of integrity—the creator's interest in preventing unauthorized alterations in the work that are prejudicial to his or her reputation.

The right of integrity is central to the controversy about altering motion pictures because certain film creators, especially directors and screenwriters, strenuously object when changes are made in their works.

In order for the United States to become a member of the Berne Convention on March 1, Congress made only those changes in the U.S. copyright law absolutely required for joining the Berne Convention when enacting legislation last fall. Additionally Congress decided against amending the Copyright Act, in the Berne implementing legislation, with provisions for a single, unified, Federal system of moral rights. Such a system, with a higher standard of moral rights than now exists, is what certain film creators are urging to prevent what they view as violations to their right of integrity.

At the presentation of the report in the Rayburn House Office Building the Register cited the following conclusions:

(1) During the debate on the Berne Convention, Congress concluded that moral rights for authors already exist in the United States.

(2) The subcommittee should seriously consider a unified system of moral rights in the United States for all authors. Unification would provide certainty for copyright owners and for those artists who make contributions to copyrightable works but do not otherwise hold any of the rights of copyright.

(3) If the subcommittee focuses its moral rights consideration on the motion picture industry, it should carefully evaluate the existing web of individual and collective bargaining and decide if it is adequate to protect directors, screenwriters, and others in the industry.

(4) If Congress chooses specifically to grant a higher level of moral rights in the motion picture industry, it should bestow the benefit not just on the principal director and principal screenwriter, but also on all the other creative participants in the motion picture—the cinematographer, the film editor, the art director, and possibly even the actors and actresses. Congress should also extend high-level moral rights to the authors of the preexisting works, such as the novelists and composers whose works are incorporated into the motion pictures.

(5) The Copyright Office assumes that any additional moral rights granted would be prospective only and would not affect existing works. Even if Congress wanted to stop the colorization of existing black-and-white motion pictures with new moral rights legislation, the Fifth Amendment would probably stand in the way."

Representative Kastenmeier and Representative Carlos Moorhead (R-Calif.), the Ranking Minority Member, had requested on February 25, 1988, that the Copyright Office prepare a report on colorization and other alterations to motion pictures.

Representative Kastenmeier said, "We must ask the proponents of change to bear the burden of proving that a change is necessary, fair, and practical . . . we must always recognize, and balance, the rights of creators, producers, or copyright holders, and the public interest . . . a private solution negotiated by interested parties is always preferable to Congressional intervention."

A ceremony in the Rayburn House Office Building was followed by a demonstration on four video monitors of technology that allows alteration of motion pictures.

Berne Convention Implications for Acquisitions

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress conducted a seminar about U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention and its implications for acquisitions of materials by the Library via the mandatory deposit provision of the copyright law.

The Deposits and Acquisitions Division coordinated the event, extending invitations to all the Library's recommending officers and officials involved in acquisitions.

Among those attending were Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights; Dorothy Schrader, general counsel of the Copyright Office; Richard Glasgow, assistant general counsel; Kent Dunlap, attorney-advisor; the staff of the Deposits and Acquisitions Division; the section heads of the Copyright Acquisitions Section and the Compliance Records Section; and Laila Mulgaokar, division chief.

Included on the program were the Register's introductory remarks; Ms. Schrader's talk on the Berne Convention and amendments made to the Copyright Act of 1976 to implement U.S. adherence; Ms. Mulgaokar's discussion of changes in claim policies and procedures of the Deposits and Acquisitions Division; and a question and answer session.

Mr. Oman explained that copyright acquisitions policy had changed dramatically in 1978 when

Section 407 of the Copyright Act of 1976 mandated the deposit of two copies within three months of publication. "We greatly increased the effectiveness of copyright as a source of acquisitions," the Register said.

Mentioning the roles played by the Office of the General Counsel and the Justice Department, Mr. Oman explained that the law permits Ms. Mulgaokar and the Deposits and Acquisitions Division to "press an aggressive acquisitions program" and "make the mandatory deposits provisions work."

Mr. Oman stressed that he worked during the legislative process on joining the Berne Convention to preserve both Section 407, which deals with deposit of copies or phonorecords, and Section 408, which treats copyright registration in general. He credited Librarian of Congress James H. Billington with working out a compromise with Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) to preserve these vital sections of the law.

The Register said that, with continued close cooperation between the Copyright Office and the other wings of the Library of Congress, the Library can remain "the prime international depository of all published works."

Ms. Schrader reviewed changes in the law resulting from United States entry into the Berne Union and the impact these changes may have on acquisitions. She answered questions about the claiming of works in a variety of formats, such as microforms, cartography, machine-readable, limited editions, and others.

Ms. Mulgaokar said that there will be few changes in her division's practices and procedures as a result of joining the Berne Convention. The legislation implementing the Berne Convention allows the Copyright Office to claim works published without a copyright notice beginning March 1, 1989, the effective date of the legislation. For the Deposits and Acquisitions Division to claim works published before March 1, the works must be published with a copyright notice.

Each person attending received a packet of forms used by the Deposits and Acquisitions Division, as well as Circular 93, "Highlights of U.S. Adherence to the Berne Convention," and Circular 93a, "The United States Joins the Berne Union."

NLS/BPH Cosponsors Birdsong Guide For Visually Handicapped

A Birdsong Tutor for Visually Handicapped Individuals: A Narrated Introduction to the Sounds Made by Common Birds, Frogs, Insects, and Mammals of Eastern United States and Canada has been published in recorded cassette format by the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. The publication was sponsored by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), Library of Congress, and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB).

The tutor was created by Lang Elliott, a former staff member of the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology and owner/operator of NatureSound Studio, which produces educational audio programs featuring natural sounds. The concept for developing a birdsong tutor for visually handicapped individuals came to him after he received a copy of the Library of Congress booklet, *Birding: An Introduction to Ornithological Delights for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals.*

In the introduction to the cassette Mr. Elliott notes, "While the importance of natural sounds to visually handicapped persons interested in studying nature is obvious, it came as a surprise to discover that narrated, auditory tutorials emphasizing natural sounds were unavailable to this audience or to the general public." Mr. Elliott contacted NLS/BPH with a proposal to create a narrated birdsong tutor for the NLS/BPH Talking Book Series.

The tutor is recorded on two cassette tapes with a total of 130 minutes of sounds representing about 70 species indigenous to the eastern United States and Canada. The cassettes are packaged in a plastic folding case with an accompanying booklet.

The tutor has been added to the NLS/BPH and CNIB collections for no-cost loan to their patrons. It is also available for $14.95 from the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Former Deputy Librarian Earns Achievement Award

William J. Welsh, former Deputy Librarian of Congress, won this year's Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) Achievement Award for leadership in the promotion of library and information science in the Federal community.

Mr. Welsh, a Federal librarian for 47 years, played a significant role in many innovative projects at the Library of Congress, including the *Pre-1956 National Union Catalog*, the Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP) program, the Conversion of Serials (CONSER) program, and the Optical Disk Pilot Project.

FLRT is part of the American Library Association (ALA). The award was presented at the ALA annual conference in Dallas, Tex., last month and was accepted on Mr. Welsh's behalf by Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for processing services, Library of Congress.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Wednesday, July 26

☐ "Master Contract Negotiations at the Library of Congress," Martin F. O'Donoghue, labor relations officer: Labor Relations Seminar. West Dining Room, 10:30–11:30 a.m. **For managers and supervisors only.**

Thursday, July 27

☐ "Experiences as a CLR Academic Library Management Intern at Princeton," Sarah Pritchard, head Microform Reading Room. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 16

☐ "OPM Office of Labor Relations," Fred Archer, senior labor relations specialist, Office of Personnel Management (OPM). West Dining Room, 10:30 a.m. **For staff managers and supervisors.**

☐ "'Moriscos,' 'Mudéjares,' and 'Mozárabes' in Spain: Américo Castro's and Claudio Sánchez Albornoz' Perspectives," Everette Larson, Hispanic Division. Library of Congress Hispanic Cultural Society. Dining Room A, 12 noon.

Thursday, August 17

☐ Nashville Bluegrass Band. American Folklife Center Outdoor Concert Series. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon.

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